

MILES AND SHAFTER.

Santiago Hero Says There is no Friction Between Them.

RELATIONS ALWAYS BEEN PLEASANT.

And Gen. Shafter Says he Does not Understand the Meaning of 'this Talk'—Believes it is due to Antagonistic Newspapers, Whose Motives are Certainly not Patriotic—War Department Asks no Favors; all it Expects is fair Treatment.—Shafter and Alger at Camp Meade.

CAMP MEADE, Middletown, Pa., Sept. 9.—Secretary of War Alger and General Shafter were the star attractions to-day at Camp Meade. They witnessed a review of the troops and made a hurried tour of the camp. General Alger returned his journey at noon to Detroit and General Shafter went back to Washington. They were close together an hour this morning in the secretary's private car, which ran on a siding at Camp Meade station. While General Graham was arranging for the review, Secretary Alger and General Shafter had another conference lasting thirty minutes. What passed between them neither would say except that it was a private affair. General Shafter said the secretary was a dear friend and that they had been in the civil war together as colonels. He is at work on his report of the Santiago campaign and expects to complete it to-morrow.

Shafter and Miles Friendly.

Speaking of the controversy with General Miles, he said: "It is all poppycock. There is no friction between General Miles and myself, at least there was not when he left Santiago. Our relations have always been pleasant, and I do not understand the meaning of all this talk. The general may have been talking, but I believe that much of it is due to antagonistic newspapers, whose motives are certainly not patriotic."

Secretary Alger was accompanied by Mrs. Alger and their son, Captain Fred Alger, who is suffering from camp fever and was too weak to witness the review. General Shafter brought with him his aide, Major Miles, and a little Cuban boy whom he took a fancy to while in Santiago and adopted.

20,000 Troops Reviewed.

Generals Alger and Shafter were driven to General Graham's headquarters in an open carriage with Colonel Hecker and Major Hopkins, special aides to the secretary. After being received by General Graham and his staff, the secretary was asked if he would like a review. He said he would, and the entire corps of 20,000 troops was massed in two great fields and marched before General Graham and staff and his distinguished guests. It was an inspiring sight, and Generals Alger and Shafter were very much pleased. Both said they were delighted with the camp and the superb arrangements General Graham has made for the care and comfort of the troops.

Secretary Alger complimented Chief Surgeon Girard on the sanitary conditions of the camp, and gave directions to extend the water system to the general and regimental hospitals. He said it was too early to determine whether this would be a permanent barracks. He would have to know more about the climate and its effect upon the boys before he established permanent rendezvous.

General Alger will spend a week at his home in Detroit, after which he will make a tour of all the camps, beginning at Cincinnati and going to Lexington, Knoxville, Chattanooga and as far south as Jacksonville. He will also visit the hospitals to see if the sick and injured are properly cared for.

Only Wants Fair Treatment.

When asked what he had to say about the criticism of the war department, the secretary replied that the people have no idea of the great task of sending an army across the water.

"The war department," he added, "asks no favors; all it wants and expects is fair treatment."

General Shafter was delighted with the appearance and condition of the men at Camp Meade, and said it was an ideal location. He expects to meet General Miles to-morrow in Washington. He said the Santiago campaign was one of the most successful in history. His army was in a position where he could not retreat and it was necessary to force the fighting. Many chances were taken which would have been taken in the face of any other army than that of Spain.

GEN. MILES CALLS

On the President.—It was only a formal visit.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 9.—Gen. Miles, accompanied by Col. Miehler, of his staff, called at the whitehouse shortly before the cabinet meeting began. The general wore fatigue uniform, showing the two-starred epaulettes of a major general. At the time of his arrival the President was conferring with Justice Harlan, Attorney Allison and other callers. General Miles and Colonel Miehler were shown into the cabinet ante-room, and there the President joined them, expressing himself from the other callers.

The meeting between the President and commanding general was comparatively brief, lasting about five minutes, as the cabinet meeting was about to begin.

THE GRAND ARMY.

The Last Day's Work of the Grand Encampment.

THE OFFICERS COMPLETED.

After Which the Association Went to Work on the Resolutions.—The Pension Report Went Through Without Opposition. Although it was Afterwards Modified to Take Away any Impression that Might Have Arisen that President McKinley Was Under Censure—Three Organizations of Ladies Had the Most Fighting.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 9.—The work of the thirty-second annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was happily concluded late in the afternoon to-day. There was a small number comparatively in attendance in the morning, but later the numbers were increased and the desire to complete the work and turn to other duties was so great that everyone connected with the business of the encampment felt inclined to hurry, and for this reason perhaps the expected discussion on the resolutions from the pension committee did not occur.

The rule in almost every instance was to adopt reports as presented and in this way the pension report went through without objection, although it was modified later to take away any impression that might have arisen that President McKinley was under censure. The discussion showed remarkable spirit, hurried earnestness and an unusual gift of oratory. But above all there was a disposition to take no radical or undignified action. Commanding General Wheeler, who presided, commanded the fullest respect of the encampment. He was prompt, intelligent and firm in enforcing the rules and in conducting the business.

THROWING BRICKS

In San Juan at American Officers—Nothing Worthy of Complaint—American Evacuation Committee is Ready for Business.

SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, Sept. 9.—The American evacuation committee, stationed at a meeting held yesterday afternoon, decided to notify Captain General Macias that they were present and ready to proceed with business. A communication to this effect was drafted in most courteous terms. It asked where and when the Spanish commissaries would meet, and the American commissaries would meet. The Spanish commissaries, Spanish Admiral Schley's flag lieutenant delivered the communication to the captain-general, telling him that the officers of the evacuation committee were at the palace a brick was hurled at him from the sidewalk. He partly warded the missile off with his hands and it struck him on the head, but did not do any slight injury. This is the first incident of the kind since the arrival here of the Americans. The lieutenant did not deny it. The Spanish commissaries, and the police made no arrest.

DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Officers Completed—McKinley Endorsed and Alger Acclaimed.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 9.—This has been the business day of the thirty-second annual encampment of the G. A. R. The demonstrations closed with the river front. The speakers and camps abate with fireworks last night and the encampment with the two auxiliaries of the ladies devoted their time to business. Friday is usually "get away day" for those who are not delegates, but the greater portion of the visiting veterans and their families are still here. At Camp Sherman there was the usual sunrise salute of twenty-one guns. Ladies visitors indulged in river excursions to Coney Island and to trips to Fort Thomas, the Zoological gardens and the summer resorts. The friends of Col. James H. Smith of Chicago, who was elected to the command of the G. A. R. in 1900, but the followers of the defeated candidates for commander-in-chief are not left in such favorable position.

If the encampment should go to Denver in 1900, the east would likely get the commander-in-chief, and that would end Anderson, of Topeka. New York has been the headquarters of the empire state to beat Sexton and the Quakers and the department of that state was demoralized more than defeated in the contest that ended in some unusual feeling between the departments of Illinois and New York, but there was certainly no love between the departments of New York and Pennsylvania. Those two states never voted on the same side of any ballot. The Ohio delegation was about equally divided at the party. The sum of \$121.22 was taken for the Quakers and the Quakers were not left in good position for the future.

Considering the large attendance there has been little for the medical staff to do this week. Mrs. Governor Bushnell, of Madison, Ind., and Edward Evans, of Elizabeth, W. Va., are still indisposed.

F. D. McCollum, of Oil City, Pa., a member of ex-President Grant's staff, was taken sick and removed to the hospital.

W. R. Palmer, of Winchester, O., was knocked down by a wagon and his face was badly bruised. Commander-in-Chief Sexton announced that he will not appoint his staff until he returns to Chicago.

THE PENSION OFFICE.

The Pledging of Pensions and Exorbitant Interest of Money Shakes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 9.—An appendix to the annual report of the commissioner of pensions has been made public. It contains statistics in regard to the work of the office. Reports from the various divisions of the bureau are also incorporated. It is stated that the pawning or pledging of pension certificates is a growing evil, and some stringent measure should be adopted to reach the offenders and, if possible, to effectually stop it.

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Officers Chosen.

The encampment opened this morning with a small attendance and proceeded to finish the election of officers. The following were elected by acclamation: Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief—W. C. Johnson, of Cincinnati. Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief—David Hovey, of Delaware. Surgeon General—D. R. Pierce, of Nebraska. Chaplain-in-Chief—Col. Lucas, of Indiana.

A delegation from the national association of army nurses presented letters of greeting. The reports of committees were then made and adopted.

While the delegates were waiting for the report on resolutions the question of admitting those who were drafted or otherwise enlisted in the Confederate army and afterward served in the federal army was precipitated by the department of Tennessee. The discussion developed a desire to have this plan adopted.

PEACE COMMISSION.

Is Completed With the Appointment of Senator Gray, of Delaware.

GIVING DEMOCRATIC REPRESENTATION.

The Selection Commanded on all Sides—The Three Senators who will sit in the Paris Conference were Members of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, and are Presumed to Know Their Business.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The President to-day named Senator George Gray, of Delaware, as the fifth member of the peace commission. This completes the personnel of the commission, which stands: Secretary Day, Senators Davis, Frye and Gray, and Hon. Whitelaw Reid.

In selecting Senator Gray the President has given Democratic representation on the commission. The appointment probably will necessitate the retirement of Mr. Gray from the Anglo-American commission which is conducting its sessions in Canada, as this commission will resume its work about the time the peace commissioners sail for Paris.

The position was offered to the senator several days ago, but at that time was declined. The President, however, further urged Mr. Gray to accept and his final agreement was secured to-day.

Senator Gray is one of the best known men in public life, having been a prominent figure in the senate for the last twelve years. He was born at Newcastle, Del., in 1840, and was graduated at Princeton. He served as attorney general of Delaware, and later was appointed to the senate when Thomas F. Bayard entered the first Cleveland cabinet as secretary of state. Mr. Gray has been in the senate continuously since then, serving with distinction, being one of the recognized forces in debate and in the shaping of important legislation. He is a member of the senate committee on foreign relations, thus making three members of that committee on the peace commission. Mr. Gray has generally been regarded as opposed to expansion, his senate votes having been against the annexation of Hawaii.

TERRORIZED BY WHITECAPS.

Negroes Driven Into Texas, Arkansas, by Action of Whites.

TEXARKANA, Ark., Sept. 9.—Texarkana is in a state of alarm over the large number of idle negroes who throng the town and the citizens are organizing vigilance committees for the protection of their property.

The unusual influx of negroes recently is due to the operations of bands of whitecaps in the Texas, Arkansas, Hopkins and other counties in the cotton districts of North Texas, where thousands of negroes have fled on account of notices being posted and some cases of violence. The negroes are running out. These people, being run out of the cotton fields, have sought refuge in the towns, and Texarkana has been the refuge of a large number.

A trustworthy colored man from Titus county, says that while a number of his race were at work in a field, a mob of whitecaps concealed in a fence corner, fired a volley of shots, killing, wounding, and perhaps killed. They had been warned to leave the county and had held no attention to the warning. Other similar incidents are reported from Titus county, which were formerly densely populated by negroes, not a colored man, woman or child remains, according to the stories told by those who have reached this place.

FIRST IRON PLANT

In the Country to Adopt Electricity for Power.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 9.—Arrangements are now being made by the officials of the Pennsylvania Tube Works Company for the installation of a complete electric plant in its great works on Second avenue to cost \$100,000, and the operation of the entire plant by electricity.

This will be the first large iron mill in the United States to adopt electricity for power, and it is believed that the success of this plant will be a precedent for other iron mills. The plant will be quickly broken through by other large plants. It is the intention of the tube company to erect one central power plant of about 10,000 horse power and distribute the electricity through the lap and butt weld departments to about twenty-five motors of about forty horse power each that will be near the various machines.

W. B. Rhodes, general manager of the company, who has been conducting the arrangements for the revolutionary change, has estimated that a saving will be made in fuel of fully 25 per cent.

The Wages of Sin.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 9.—A man who had registered as F. C. Rockwell, of Greeley, Col., was shot and mortally wounded in a room at the Oxford hotel this afternoon by the Ohio Paragon, a published assassin at Cleveland, O. The man then shot and killed herself. Nothing has yet been ascertained concerning the couple, but from papers in the woman's possession she is supposed to have been Florence Richardson. It was learned this afternoon that the murdered man was H. (not F. C.) Rockwell. He was about forty-five years old, and is said to have been proprietor of the Ohio Paragon, published at Cleveland, O. The murderess was Florence Montague, of Pittsburgh. She has been living for several weeks in a house of ill fame here. The couple had been planning to make an overland trip by wagon.

Death of Mrs. Della Evans.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Sept. 9.—Mrs. Della Evans, the only remaining child of Thomas P. Reay, who for years was one of the leading citizens of this place, died this morning at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Dawson, in Uniontown, this morning. She was the widow of Colonel Thomas Evans, and the mother of Thomas R. Evans, of this place.

What a Disaster!

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—The Lokal Anzeiger says that a fortnight ago an attempt was made to assassinate Queen Wilhelmina, near Amsterdam, province of Utrecht, on the road between Castle Soestdyk and Baarn. A man emerged from behind a tree and fired a revolver at her majesty. The bullet missed the queen, but ploughed the cheek of a lady in attendance. The would-be assassin was arrested. He is supposed to be an English anarchist.

Mcweeney Found Guilty.

MARETTA, O., Sept. 9.—Morgan Mcweeney, who has been on trial for three weeks, charged with murder in the first degree of United States Deputy Marshal Mason last January, was found guilty by a jury after being out fifteen hours, of murder in the second degree. He will be sent to the penitentiary for life to-morrow.

Women's Relief Corps.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 9.—The Woman's Relief Corps to-day installed the following newly elected officers: Mrs. Flo Jamison Miller, Monticello, Ill., national president; Mrs. Mary C. Wenzel, Cincinnati, senior vice president; Mrs. Ellen F. Daniels, West Virginia, junior vice president; Mrs. Isabella T. Bagley, Iowa.

Manila's First Experience in a Real Healthy Strike.

MANILA, Philippine Islands, Sept. 9.—The United States consul here, G. F. Williams, in behalf of Captain N. Mayo Dyer, of the United States cruiser Baltimore, has returned to General Miranda the sword which the latter surrendered to the American officer at the capture of Corregidor island, at the entrance of the bay of Manila. The general replied that he was overwhelmed by the generosity of Captain Dyer.

The men who went out on strike on account of an attempt to return to an equitable basis for the payment of labor, after the American authorities, in the early exigencies of the situation had agreed to the extravagant demands of the laborers are disappearing and it has become necessary to employ soldiers to take their places in some cases, while in other cases the strikers have been compromised. One of these strikes, as called on September 5, caused the suspension of traffic on the horse car lines of Manila; but they resumed operation to-day.

The recruiting agents of the insurgents are causing further trouble. They have been impressing the employees of foreign residents, including those of the British consul, and several of the foreigners have complained that the native grooms are taking their employers' horses and joining the insurgents. The American army chaplains have instituted protest services in private buildings. Such services have never previously been held in the history of the Philippine islands.

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